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## The Return of Elihu Root.

We congratulate Mr. ROOSEVELT most heartily upon the illustrious success of the persuasion that has won back to his Administration and to the service of the people the statesman whose ability and force of character were appraised in these remarkable terms by the President about eighteen months ago:

" In JOHN HAY I have a great Secretary of State. In PHILANDER KNOX I have a great Attorney-General. In other Cabinet posts I have great men. ELIHU ROOT could take any of these places and fill It as well as the man who is now there. And, in addition, he is what probably none of these gentlemen could be, a great Secretary of War. ELIHU ROOT Is the ablest man I have known in our Government service. I will go further. He is the greatest man that has appeared in the public life of any country, in any position, on either side of the ocean, in my

We likewise congratulate the people of he United States upon the circumstance that the post made vacant by John HAY's death, the place of principal adviser to the President, is to be filled by a man who not only possesses the qualifications recited in the foregoing tribute but who is also himself possessed by the spirit of subordination to law. ELIHU Root avowed this a year and a half ago, upon his retirement from an office where he had been exercising, as he reminded his friends of the New York bar, "the most arbitrary power known to our Government." Mr. Root then said to the lawyers:

" The dearest hope I have in thinking of the future of the men [the Fliipinos] over whom I have exercised the tremendous power I have spoken of is that they too may learn that the law is superior to men that they will learn that upon law is based ordered liberty and happiness and growth."

What American will not rejoice that the next Secretary of State is to be one who will carry into the Cabinet the profound reverence for law which is indicated by the foregoing words; the inveterate habit of regarding every public question from the point of view which holds the law always superior to the man-even to the man in the highest of executive offices?

We also congratulate Mr. ROOT, for he is returning to that field of activity, ambition and usefulness wherein he properly belongs. It is a poor compliment to him to join in the talk about the great sacrifice of personal inclination and pecuniary advantages that he is making. The rewards of life are not all marked with the dollar mark. He is sacrificing smaller things for greater.

# The Situation in the Black Sea.

Although the reports permitted by describe the mutiny on the battleship Kniaz Potemkin as a fiasco, the vessel has neither been captured nor destroyed. mischief the full extent of which may be a formidable rebellion already exist.

The timidity or stupidity that led

Admiral KRUGER to withdraw his squadron from Odessa without firing a shot appropriately, possesses a "Benjamin at the mutineers, and subsequently to dismantle his warships at Sebastopol, naturally excited indignation at St. Petersburg. In compliance with peremptory orders from the naval authorities, the vessels composing the Black Sea filled the duties required in their indenand despatched to Odessa, where they factory securities." Furthermore, after arrived at the time when the Kniaz 100 years from the date of its estab-Potemkin and her attendant torpedo boat were at the Rumanian port of fund "is to be expended in Public Kustendie. Subsequently KRUGER'S ships returned to their station at Sebastopol, but they have evinced no vehement activity in their search for the | in the Town more convenient to its peo rebels, who meanwhile had procured ple, and render it more agreeable to coal and provisions at Akkerman, a port | Strangers resorting thither for Health only twenty-seven miles southwest of or a temporary residence." Odessa, and subsequently additional supplies at Theodosia, a Crimean seaport list of objects: Hospitals, schools and not far from Sebastopol itself. On July scholarships, medals (for scholars and 5 a telegram from Odessa announced in one case for "ingenious men and that all idea of trying to sink the Kniaz | women who shall make useful inven-Potemkin had been abandoned by the tions"), fuel and food and various forms for the task. It is true that the Georgei Pobiedonosets, which for a brief period lists classified as "Miscellaneous." was in the hands of mutineers, has been recovered, but even this battleship is and efficiency to the Kniaz Potemkin. It named vessel are cooperating with the rebellious crew, and if it be true that the services of two British officers were secured at Kustendje we may assume that the ship will be properly handled.

an agent of the revolutionists is indicated by some significant incidents. They attempted no interference with neutral commerce at Odessa, and they seem to have pursued the same prudent or stopped an Italian vessel is unconat Kustendje and addressed to the European Powers was manifestly intended to place themselves on the footing of teed the inviolability of foreign shipping | infirmary. and foreign ports. In accordance with

mutineers on the arrival of their warship at Theodosia called upon the Mayor officially administered public benefacof the town to publish a proclamation demanding a termination of the conflict in the Far East and a convocation of the zemstvos. Up to the present time, therefore, the leaders of the mutineers have followed the precedents established by rebels who have secured from neutral Powers a recognition of their rights as belligerents. Under the circumstances it is unreasonable to stigmatize the Kniaz Potemkin as a pirate, and we do not believe that the neutral Powers interested in Black Sea commerce could be prevailed upon to treat her as an enemy of mankind even if a request to that effect should be made by Russia. The St. Petersburg Admiralty will hesitate a long time, we imagine, before stooping

to such a humiliating confession of im-

potence.

Her stock of coal and provisions replenished, the Kniaz Potemkin is now at liberty to place herself in communication with the insurgents in the Caucasus. That she will attempt to enter the strongly fortified port of Batoum is improbable, especially as the neighboring harbor of Poti would serve her purposes as well. There is no doubt that the appearance of the battleship in the last named harbor would be immediately followed by the organization of a revolutionary government in the neighboring mountainous region, for the rebels would justly feel that in the Kniaz Potemkin they would possess a stronger nucleus of naval power than most of the Latin-American countries had in the incipient stages of their revolt against Spain, or even than the Confederates commanded when they sent the Merrimac down the James River into Hampton Roads.

We scarcely need point out that if an extensive and thoroughly organized rising should take place in the Caucasus the provinces of Transcaucasia would also be lost to Russia, since communication with them by way of the Black Sea would be impracticable so long as the Kniaz Potemkin should remain affoat and in the hands of revolutionists. Then there would be cause for apprehension in St. Petersburg that the wave of successful revolt might spread from southeastern Russia to Kieff, Warsaw and

## The Benevolent Philadelphians.

Several weeks ago we contrasted the occasional contributions to the treasury of the city of New York, and the lack of established funds for the promotion of charitable organizations and various forms of assistance to needy and deserving individuals, with the abundant provision made by Bostonians of past and present generations for the aid of their fellow townsmen. Many and varied are the forms of these benefactions, but the method of their administration is uniform, in every case the income of a fund being directed by the city government into the channels selected by the founder. In that article we stated that "no other city of the country has an assortment of funds comparable either in variety of intent or in amount and practical advantages to the beneficiaries.

To that assertion a loyal Philadelphian now rises to take exception. He has, however, with a wise patience and a patient wisdom rarely manifested by those who take up the cudgels for the honor of their native cities, postponed the presentation of his claim until it let the turf critics trim their pens. The might receive the sanction and support the minor trusts of the city of Philadelphia are much more important and the official censorship to leave Russia larger in number and amount" than those of Boston may easily be settled in truth, the king, and so we shall unby partizans of the rival cities, involving grudgingly crown him. but a simple process of elementary math-She retains, therefore, capacities for ematics; but our Quaker correspondent is correct in believing that the facts and disclosed should she reach a port on the figures of the thirty-fifth annual report southeastern coast of the Black Sea of the Board of Directors of City Trusts, where, in the Caucasus, the elements of which he lays before us, will be of inter-

> est to us and to our readers. And first we notice that Philadelphia like Boston, and perhaps even more Franklin Fund," with a present invested capital of \$154,200, "to be loaned to Young Married Artificers under the age of 35 years, who have served an apprenticeship in Philadelphia and faithfully ful- immoderately expressed. lishment, 100-131 of the accumulated Works, such as Fortifications, Bridges, Aqueducts, Public Buildings, Baths, Pavements, or whatever may make living

Other funds there are, devoted to this Admiralty. It is, in truth, very doubtful of practical assistance to the worthy whether KRUGER's squadron is qualified | poor; and, of course, that great essential and indispensable group always in such

The oldest of these funds was created in 1739, the William Carter Fund "to and decidedly inferior in size, armament for ye use and Service of ye alms houses belonging to ye sd City, and for ye reis known that the engineers on the last | liefe of ye poor people in the Same forever." Others bear date of 1763, 1776. 1790 (the Franklin foundation) and 1797 The smallest is the Roberts School Fund, created in 1763, with an invested capital of \$100; and the largest charity com-That the mutineers are directed by prised in the list of "Minor Trusts" is the Wills Hospital, founded in 1825, with a present invested capital of \$571.250.

and an income of close upon \$35,000. The finest of these institutions, however, is the magnificent foundation of course during their cruise in the Black STEPHEN GIRARD, a "monumentum aere Sea, for the rumor that they had seized | perennius." The report of the Girard estate shows an income for 1904 of \$1,533.677. firmed. The manifesto issued by them | an increase over the previous year of more than \$120,000. The total expenditure for the maintenance of Girard College for 1904 was \$466,280, and the averbelligerents, for it announced that civil age number of pupils on the rolls during was asked. "Well, usually the Coroner," war had been begun against the existing the year was 1,516. During the year autocratic rule in Russia and guaran- 2,356 cases were treated in the college

Certainly, if there is anything in figthe same policy, a committee of the ures, Philadelphia has proved her case

as a rival of Boston in the matter of tions.

Sysonby. Every true sportsman loves a great racehorse, but in praising one he avoids the language of exaggeration. In the stable of Mr. JAMES R. KEENE, the vicechairman of the Jockey Club, is a royally bred young racer called Sysonby. Since the chains were lowered at the Eastern racetracks the star of this fleetfooted thoroughbred has been in the ascendent. He has met all who came to tilt with him, and with one exception all have been defeated with ridiculous ease. When the sun went down on his victory in the Realization Stakes at the Sheepshead Bay course on Tuesday men cut loose the adjectives to express the opinion that Sysonby is the greatest thoroughbred

that ever looked through a bridle. The veteran turfmen and the keen sportsmen were more moderate in their praise of this splendid son of Melton. Their way of saying their say was the quieter one. They had narrowly watched the colt as he was prepared for the race in the paddock, and when they saw how he ran and won, "A great colt, that," was what they said, as they offered their congratulations to the Jockey Club's vice-chairman.

In Sysonby Mr. KEENE undoubtedly had a splendid racehorse. He has done all that he has been asked to do, and done it so splendidly that he would be a churl who did not acknowledge his speed and his stamina. But the Eastern racing season is still young, and Sysonby has other rivals to meet and master.

Sysonby ran a fine race on the Fourth of July, but it could hardly be said to have been a great race. His most formidable competitor could never get near enough to make the Melton colt extend himself. The time for the mile and three-quarters was 2:47. Two years ago Africander, Star Ruby's greatest son, ran the same distance a second and fourfifths faster than did Sysonby. Yet nobody proclaimed Africander to be "the horse of the century," or even the horse of a decade. Perhaps Sysonby could have broken the record had Tanya, Mr. WHITNEY's beautiful daughter of Meddler, been fleeter of foot. The fact is, however, that the record is still Africander's, and what Sysonby can do in the way of record smashing will be known when he breaks some.

There are other thoroughbreds of his own and other ages for this fine young colt to beat before his title to absolute supremacy of the American turf can be established. There is Artful, commonly accounted to be the greatest of the get of Hamburg, who beat Sysonby in last year's Futurity, and there are Ort Wells, fresh from his victory in the Brighton mile, and Hermis and Stalwart and Irish Lad, if ever again

they go to the races. Not for the winning hazard of a "hundred to one shot" would we deprecate Sysonby's past performances. He is a great horse and may prove to be the greatest this country has ever seen. No man deserves a kinder turf fortune than does Mr. KEENE. Every year, however, when this or that thoroughbred cuts a wide and brilliant swath play of the imagination grows vivid and written and spoken exaggeration runs riot. Let the turf sharps preserve patience, and racing year will not be old until the autumn. Sysonby has other prizes to When he has proved his fettle over the last and best we shall know that he is.

#### Mr. Justice Brewer on the Wrong Thinkers.

Associate Justice DAVID JOSIAH BREW-ER of the Supreme Court of the United | pos and Weyler and Blanco sent their troops States was recently reported by the New York Herald as saving:

the annexation of the Philippines, Hawali and Porto Rico. I cannot see how any right thinking American could do else than oppose it."

The esteemed Justice is well known to be a man of strong opinions, conscientiously conceived if sometimes rather

But does he really mean that he resquadron were again put in commission tures, and who will furnish two satis- gards THEODORE ROOSEVELT, ELIHU ROOT, WILLIAM H. TAFT, the majority of the Senate and the majority of the House, to say nothing of the majority of the people in this country, as outside of the class of right thinking Americans who try to do their duty?

> Illinois has adopted a new primary law. One of the provisions appears to have some reference to the excited partizanship of that section of southern Illinois which is known as "Egypt."

Election quarrels and disputes in this section of Illinois have always been a feature of every primary or election contest It is in deference to these local conditions that Section 60 of the Illinois primary law provides that "no spirituous, malt, vinous or intoxicating liquor shall be sold or given away, nor shall any saloon or barroom (or place where such liquor is sold or given away) be open during the holding of any

primary election." Whoever violates this section is to be fined a sum not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, and it is made the duty of the Sheriff, Coroner, constable or other officer of the county and the magistrates to see that this

provision is enforced. It is not a custom in the East for Coroner to supervise either primary or general elections. In New York city the duty of conducting elections devolves upon the Board of Elections, with such assistance as the police, the District Attorney or the courts may be called upon or empowered

It appears to have been the view of the framers of the Illinois primary law that as the services of the Coroner might be required, sooner or later, it would be a concession to good order and decorum to name him as an official participant at the beginning, rather than at the close, of the primary This action recalls the comment of one of the characters in a farce comedy, who said that no two doctors could agree as to the real nature of his supposed ailment. "When doctors disagree, who shall decide?" he he responded.

# The Simple Life in Ohio.

Miss Lulubel Mudge entertained with a slumber

THE AUTOMOBILE IN CUBA.

HAVANA, June 30 .- Few cities in the United States rival Havana as a center of good roads for automobile trips. This is true as regards the distance which may be covered, the smoothness of the roadbed and the general picturesqueness of the scenery. There are many localities in the United States whose scenic beauty would make the Cuban landscape by comparison seem flat and insipid, but not many of them can be visited with comfort in a touring car. There are areas in New England, New York State, Pennsylvania and the Blue Ridge country where the scenery, with hills and streams and woodland bordered roads, giant oaks and stately elms, and broad expanses of pasture land, surpasses that of the environs of Havana, but an automobile trip through those areas is about as comfortable as a ride in the caboose of a freight train on a back country railway For visiting them a buckboard and a steady horse are the most suitable means of conveyanca.

The exact figures of the total length of what may be called the good roads leading out of Havana are not immediately available, but a general estimate indicates more than 200 miles of such highways, including only those which are macadamized and kept in general good condition by the constant work of the camineros, or permanent force of road repairers. It may not be said that all of these highways are at all times kept in perfect condition, but the intention and effort is to keep them so, and the occasional lapses serve only to emphasize the general success. Usually little if any less than 90 per cent. of the total might be traversed with the greatest comfort, so far as smoothness is concerned, at a pace of forty or fifty miles an hour. That speed

calls for a good roadbed. The longest of the possible automobile runs follows a generally southwestward course, into the Province of Pinar del Rio, to San Cristobal, where it terminates very abruptly in what is, during the rainy season, a mudhole. At some time in the near future this road will be continued to the city of Pinar del Rio, a hundred miles from Havana. From there another road will run northeastward to Bahia Honda, where connection will be made with another road. a considerable part of which is already completed, by which Havana may be reached via Cabañas and Mariel. Barring a few isolated bad spots, the present road to San Cristobal may be traversed with as much comfort as the roads of Central Park, and at much greater speed than is possible in the

The route is out of Havana by its seaside ward, el Vedado; across the Almendares River on a pontoon bridge; and up the hill to the plateau used as a camp site by the American troops in 1899. Beyond this lie the closely joined towns of Quemados and Marianao. On the western edge of Mariango the road winds down a short and somewhat steep hill, with a sharp turn to cross a high stone bridge to the village of La Lisa. Here, at about ten miles from the center of Havana, the real country is reached. This is no new road. The Spaniards built it years ago. They built it as they did most of their roads in their colonial possessions, as a military highway to facilitate the movement of troops. Before the war of 1895 it was an avenue along which rich planters built their homes. The section was once an important sugar area, but exhausted soil and the cultivation of new areas in the middle section of the island have so crowded it by competition that it shows to-day no more than a small part of its former greatness. But it is, and doubtless always will be, a fruit producing district, and the source of supply of the world's finest cigar tobacco, the famous Vuelta Abajo leaf. At the time of the American occupation

the area showed something of what it had been. The evidence appeared in its ruins. Where there had been a mansion, an estate, there were only fire wrecked walls and devastated fields. To-day many of try for and other thousands to win. those which do remain visible are only weed and vine covered masonry, whose piles of crumbled wall, with occasional unbroken columns and arches, make picturesque subjects for the tourist with a camera. Not one of the great houses has been rebuilt. The work of Antonio Maceo and the Spaniards, the rivals in the process of destruction, was done thoroughly. But the old Spanish highway along which Camagainst the insurgents, and along which Antonio Maceo and his daring band swept their reckless and flery way, is still there. and, unless too much delayed by the huge country wagons, whose drivers will persist in going to sleep, the automobile driver may cover it, if he wishes, in a couple of hours from La Lisa to San Cristobal

> From La Lisa to Guanajay, fifteen miles or so, the roadway is level except for two or three short bits where it climbs or descends some gently rolling hill. Beyond Guanajav it enters a section, around Artemisa, which has long been known as "the garden of Cuba," an area of marvelous richness and fertility of soil. Beyond that there comes a belt in which the palmetto. the indication of poorer land, takes the place of the ralma real, the evidence of a superior soil. Then comes the good land again. Through it all there runs the road, for about thirty-five miles, with hardly a perceptible rise or dip, smooth and hard. At Guanajay a branch road strikes off to Mariel and Cabañas, fifteen miles or so distant, on the north coast. This roadbed is excellent, but it crosses two or three ranges of hills, though none of them is at all difficult. Two or three other roads branch from the main route at points along its way, but they

are short spurs and of no special interest. In other directions from the city there are runs of from ten to forty miles, to Cojimar, to Managua, to Bejucal, and to Guines Each has its special interest or attraction and all of the roads are good. The Bejucal road runs through Santiago de las Vegas, a small pisce where a vast number of dogs will do their best to get under the wheels A branch from this road, near San Antonio de los Baños, climbs the hill to the monument under which Antonio Maceo is buried. The Cojimar run, a short one, takes the tourist through a section of the suburbs of Havana where there may still be seen, on the tops and sides of the hills, the earthworks and entrenchments thrown up by the Spaniards to guard the city against an assault by Maximo Gomez and his troops. It runs through the city of Guanabacoa, and ends in the little shore village of Cojimar, with its quaint and picturesque little fortress on the water's edge. Six years ago all this country about Havana was dotted with the Spanish blockhouses about which so much was said during the war. Few of them are left. Their absence as picturesque features in the landscape may be a cause for regret, but they were offensive reminders of an unpleasant experience, and the Cubans have

torn them down. Although all of these roads have their bits of particular beauty, the road to Guines unquestionably leads them all in that respect. This appears not so much in a superiority in general landscape views as in the immediate surroundings. It is an old road, and at frequent intervals the trees which border it have attain d a large growth. Their interlacing branches form

long tunnels of cooling shade. The dark green of the Indian laurel is at this season interspersed with the gorgeous brilliance of the royal poinciana and the graceful fringed blossom of the algarroba.

Each road has its towns, the typical towns of Cuba, having length but no breadth, a string of one story houses set immediately on the edge of the roadway, with the open fields behind them. It takes quite a town in Cuba to have side streets. If the driver of the machine be a respecter of dogs, his life will be a burden in a run by daylight, and filled with constant apprehension during a night trip. They sleep in the streets, and charge the car from corners, gutters and doorways. The record thus far indicates that, whatever care be taken, an increase in the number of automobiles will considerably reduce the canine population of Cuba. But the island can spare a good many without serious loss. It is also difficult to escape all of the chickens. They will try to upset a machine by getting in front of it. But, as annoyances to an automobile driver, these are the veriest trices when compared with the ox wagon, whose motive power crawls slowly along in the middle of the road while the driver, sound asleep on his seat, is not to be roused by either the horn or the voice It is useless to say anything to him when he is at last awakened. He cannot understand English or American profanity, and the Spanish provision in that line is quite unsatisfactory for American use.

Although the automobile sometimes mer aces his life, sometimes kills his dog or his chickens, and often annoys and offends him in a variety of ways, the Cuban regards the machine philosophically and, on the whole, quite goodnaturedly. It is one of the strange contrivances used by those hurrying Americans, who, whether they have reason or not for doing so, can never get quickly enough where they wish to be. If a halt is made in town or hamlet, a crowd soon gathers, deeply interested in seeing water poured into the tank or a nut or a screw tightened up. On the road, the foot passenger will probably get as far as possible from the carro del diablo; the horseman will usually plunge into the gutter, or up a bank or into a thicket, where he will dismount and hold firmly by the bit a horse who would hardly wink if the machine were to explode alongside him. If an accident happens, as they sometimes do with automo biles, all possible assistance will be given.

The principal trouble with these roads is that a good road is always an invitation to speed over it. There is pleasure in the speed, but it is secured at the cost of losing sight of much that is worth seeing. In days to come, when Cuba has completed her projected system of highways, the devil wagon will be a common conveyance in the island. Cubans and Spaniards will buy them, and Americans will take their machines there for the pleasure of using them.

## THE MORGAN HORSE.

#### The Reported Plan of the Secretary of Agriculture to Restore the Breed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The report from Washington that the Morgan horse is to be restored is a very important piece of news. All New Englanders will hail with delight; the whole Union as well, for the Morgan "made good" in days gone by. The report is that Secretary Wilson has had several conferences with Senator Proseries of breeding experiments similar

Vermont on the subject of undertaking, by those begun at Fort Collins, Col., to establish a coach breed. Senator Proctor, who has been a lifelong admirer of the Morgans, first brought up the matter and appealed to the Secretary to consider whether he could not rescue the noted family of horses from utter extinction, or, if it has really been extinguished restore it by scientific and judicious breeding from selected sires and dams. plan is said to be to buy one representative Morgan stallion and ten mares for the

tive Morgan stallion and ten mares for the initial experiment, and later to add another stallion and more mares as they can be found. The aim will be to adhere to the type of short backed, strong boned bay and black horses weighing from 1,000 to 1,250 pounds, such as the Morgans were.

Let horsemen get hold of D. C. Linsley's premium essay on "Morgan Horses," published in 1857 by C. M. Saxton & Co., and read about the origin, history and characteristics of this truly remarkable American breed of horses. I have heard my grand-

premium essay on "Morgan Horses," published in 1857 by C. M. Saxton & Co., and read about the origin, history and characteristics of this truly remarkable American breed of horses. I have heard my grandfather praise the Morgan. Here follows a short history of the Royal Morgan, once the property of a Crane:

Foaled in 1821; the property of Mr. Aldrich of St. Johnsbury. Vt. Sired by Sherman; grandsire. Justin Morgan; dam, known as Aldrich mare and sired by Justin Morgan. She was a dark bay of remarkably compact form, with great powers of endurance. She produced and nursed a colt the summer after she was 29 years old. Linsley says: "He is 134, hands high, and when in his prime and in high condition weighed 1,000 pounds. It is said that in July. 1844, he weighed 1,020 pounds. He is a dark bay, with black legs, mane and tail, and a small star in the forehead. It has been said that he was not sired by Sherman, but by the Batchelder horse." The Batchelder or Bachelder horse was sired by Sherman, but by the Batchelder horse, "The Batchelder or Bachelder horse was sired by Sherman, but by the Batchelder horse," The facts seem to be that the dam of Royal Morgan was coupled with the Batchelder horse early in the spring of 1820; but the following July, the mare not proving in foal, Mr. Aldrich sent her to Sherman, and the following year paid for the services of the latter horse. Mr. Aldrich sold him when a colt, and he was taken to Maine, where he was known as Morgan Rattler. In 1829 he was taken to Derby, Vt. A few years after this he became the property of Mr. Crane, who was done the property of Mr. Crane, who was done the property of Mr. Crane much attached to the horse. Says Linsley; "A short time previous to his death Mr. Crane directed that the horse should be carved on his tombstone."

Mr. Linsley saw Royal Morgan in February, 1850, and savs of him: "He was turned loose into a yard with several young colts, and although 35 years old he seemed to trot as readily and easily as any of them, exhibiting much of that elas

prime:

"His head was not very fine; ears only medium; eyes beautiful; neck, crest, withers, shoulders and chest excellent; back, loins and hips good, and limbs unsurpassed; mane and tail thick and long, and a little long hair about the limbs."

Talk about your old American stock, eh?

Then, neigh aloud with martial pride, my courser wild and fleet: And trample nations in the dust, and kings beneath thy feet.

# WALTER BEVERLEY CRANE. NEW YORK, July 5.

Charity Begins at Home. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. T. J. Scott, in his plea for money in the interest of for eign missions, mentions India and many foreign countries controlled by the British or others, such as Japan or China, which are independent, and

asks for help in their missions. All of the above countries are far older than the in our own country and its new dependencies Ours is a country of more progress than any other and is now ahead of them all: and while I believe in foreign missions, it seems to me that the British should look out for their own; likewise other countries should do the same, or at least until there is more work done in our own country and such of our dependencies as the Philippines are on a plane

with ourselves.
Our Bible says that "charity should begin as home," and even if we were not told so by our Bible it seems out of place for any one to suggest that "the Rockefellers, Carnegies. Vanderbilts, &c.," spend their earnings other than as they wish. I for one am of the opinion that they are wise in using money made from American products for the bene-fit of America, and while we need it. I say, let them use it as they do, thus showing not only their love of country but that same wise judgment in the spending of their money which they showed in the

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Permit me to point out a tremendous error in your otherwise timely and dignified editorial of to-day concerning

mint juleps—a subject to which too much soulful attention cannot be devoted. You say mint "immersed in whisky," when surely you intended to say applelack, the poetic liquor distilled and used for the purpose by our discerning forebears of the Old Dominion.

JERSETMAN. MIDDLETOWN, July 5.

ALDERMEN RAISE NEW POINT. Say Estimate Board Is Unlawful and Can't

Grant Franchises. Another attack on the constitutionality of the law taking away from the Board of Aldermen the power to grant city franchises and turning over that power to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was heard yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Gildersleeve when the cases of Pettitt and Wilcox against the Mayor came on for

hearing. The plaintiffs sue as taxpayers; and they want the Board of Estimate enjoined from proceeding with the consideration of any applications for franchises until the constitutionality of the new law has been determined

Justice Blanchard a few days ago held that the law was valid and that Wilcox was not entitled to an injunction. Meanwhile Wilcox got a stay, pending an appeal, from Justice Truax, and this came on for hearing yesterday. Pettitt is the plaintiff in an entirely separate action.

In asking Justice Gildersleeve to disregard the decision of Justice Blanchard, L. Laffin Kellogg, counsel for both plaintiffs, urged that he had discovered, since the argument before Justice Blanchard, new grounds for holding that the law is unconstitutional. The chief new contention is that the

Board of Estimate has no right to pass on franchises, since that body is partly elective and partly appointive. This comes about, Mr. Kellogg explained, through the fact that the members of the board, except the Mayor, may designate deputies who are ap-pointed and not elected to consider and vote upon all questions coming before the board.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Burr urged
Justice Gildersleeve to vacate the stay on appeal obtained by Wilcox, on the ground that the matter had been already fully passed on by Justice Blanchard, and a stay would only mean a further delay of three months in the subway improvements, a de advantageous to no one, as the work be done at present was preliminary and was not connected with the granting of a

franchise Justice Gildersleeve said that he would try to go through the mass of papers sub-mitted as soon as possible, and reserved

# AMERICAN HOSPITAL IN TURKEY

Will Seek to Train Native Nurses and Decrease Infant Mortality.

The trustees of the American Hospital and Training School for Nurses to be established at Constantinople, Turkey, met yesterday and adopted plans for the establishment of the hospital. Among the trustees are Henry O. Dwight, author of "Constantinople and Its Problems." James S. H. Umsted, editor of the Wall Street Summary; the Rev. Charles H. Richards, the Rev. Charles H. Creegan, Ernest Abbott and Omar H. Carrington. Dr. Thomas Spees Carrington is to have

charge of the hospital. He has been engaged in practise in Turkey and knows the local conditions. He will take with him several American trained nurses and they will train Turkish girls to be nurses and will go into Turkish homes and teach the mothers how to reduce the rate of infant mortality.

In the past half of the Turkish babies have died in infancy and the need of a modern hospital with all the best American appliances and medicines for treating sick appliances and medicines for treating site children is great. In the course of time an infant incubator will be added, but Dr. Carrington said yesterday that he would not take one with him on his first trip.

The hospital staff will also endeavor to remove the Turkish prejudice against surgery, which now makes the practise of that profession a precarious undertaking in the

ssion a precarious undertaking in the Ottoman Empire. The Turk is not as violently opposed to

surgery as he once was," said Dr. Carring-ton yesterday. "If a patient dies under the knife the surgeon is no longer sewed in a bag and given a chance to swim the Hollespont. Nevertheless the surgeon whose operation is unsuccessful is liable to he made defendant in both civil and criminal

actions instituted by relatives of the de Checks in aid of the hospital should be able to Brown Bros. & Co., b

# HARLEM RIVER SUBWAY OPEN. Trains on Monday Will Bun From the

59 Wall street.

Battery to West Farms. The first passenger train to travel the Lenox avenue extension of the subway under the Harlem River ran yesterday. It carried officials of the Interborough company and started from Brooklyn Bridge station. From there it went through the tunnel to the junction at 149th street and Third avenue, where the subway trains emerge from the underground route to continue over the Third avenue elevated route and over the rapid transit viaduct by way of Westchester avenue and Southern Boulevard to West Farms.

The extension under the Harlem River will be opened to the public on Monday morning, when a regular schedule of trains to West Farms will be put into operation at 12:01 o'clock. At this hour also the station at the Battery will be opened and the loop at that place will be used. The new West Farms terminal is at West Farms road and 177th street, near the boundary line. road and 177th street, near the boundary line of Bronx Park.
One of the features of the Harlem River

One of the features of the Harlem River tunnel is that it has been equipped with what General Manager Hedley described yesterday as a false bottom. Beneath the tracks there is a space four feet deep, which will catch water which might get into the tunnel through leakages or heavy rains. A system of pumps has been established to keep the tunnel dry.

In the Harlem River link of the subway a station has been provided at Mott avenue. This will be one of the largest on the underground roads. It has platforms 375 feet long, and, as it is more than fifty feet below the surface of the street, in addition to stairways two elevators will be used.

### ENJOINS EXPRESS COMPANIES. Chicago Judge Says They Must Deliver to Strikebound Houses.

CHICAGO, July 6.-Judge Holdom to day practically ordered six local express firms to make deliveries to all strikebound houses. It was represented to the Court by the defendants that the drivers would walk out if this were done. In union circles the hope was expressed that employers would find a way to obey the Court without bringing on a spread of the teamsters' contest. It was said, however, that the drivers would not work with non-unio

Judge Holdom declared that he would issue the injunction sought by the em-ployers' association against the six pack age delivery companies who are allege to have discriminated against merchant involved in the strike. The injunctions to nave discriminated against merchants involved in the strike. The injunctions, which will be signed by the Court to-morrow, will mean that the express companies must comply with demands made upon them to deliver and receive goods for strikebound firms.

#### Reprint of First City Directory. The real estate firm of H. J. Sachs & Co

has published an interesting facsimile of the first New York city directory, which was issued in 1786. The edition, which is limited to 613 copies, is being presented to friends of the brokers. A description of the city in the time of Washington which was written by Noah Webster is prefixed, as is a map which shows that the built up parts of town ended at Reade street on the West Side and at Grand street on the East Side. In type and make-up the ume follows the original closely.

## INSURING THE SURETY. Comptroller Still Insists on Knowing What's

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Behind City Clerks' Bonds. Comptroller Grout had another conference yesterday with the heads of the surety companies doing business with the city in the effort to formulate some system which will insure absolute safeguarding of the city from loss from delinquencies of contractors or employees. Hitherto the bondings of the companies have been accepted without question, but Mr. Grout is insisting that the companies before their bonds are accepted shall make known the names of the indemnitors for the risks they undertake or shall prove that they are able to

meet the responsibilities they take upon themselves. No definite agreement as to the rules to be adopted was reached at yesterday's meeting, but W. B. Joyce of the National Surety Company said in the case of all future business his concern would be willing to meet the demands of the Comptroller, but that with regard to bonds already in existence such a course could not be followed, for the reason that the indemnitors might object to publicity.

## WANTS HIS TRUSTEE REMOVED. Brewer Stevenson's Son Sues Bank Prestdent McClenahan.

On the application of David Stevenson; son of the brewer of that name who died in 1892, Supreme Court Justice Blanchard issued yesterday a temporary injunction restraining James McClenahan, the trustee of the brewer's estate, from interfering in any way with the young man's oneseventh interest, which McClenahan holds in trust for him, except to collect the renta and income and turn these over to him.

Young Stevenson has begun an action for the removal of McClenahan as trustee and for an accounting of the moneys that have passed through the trustee's hands. Stevenson charges his trustee with using the principal of the trust estate for his own benefit. He alleges that when years old, in 1898, and the trust formed by his father expired, McClenahan induced him to renew it for ten more years by telling him that he was not yet fit to assume the care of so large an estate. The elder Stevenson left property worth about \$2,500,which, after providing for the he divided equally among his children. Mrs. Stevenson died some years ago, and also divided her property among the chil-

McClenahan, says the plaintiff, has used the trust estate largely for his own personal benefit, both in the formation of the David Stevenson Brewing Company, to which he persuaded his fellow executors, Mrs. Stevenson and James Smith, to deed over all the brewery property, and in the subsequent sale of the real estate covered by the trust. sale of the real estate covered by the trust. One specific charge made by Stevenson is that McClenahan, who was president of the Mutual Bank, persuaded him to purchase 172 shares of Mutual Bank stook at \$300, assuring him that stares would soon advance to \$500. Of course this investment was for the trust fund, and the stock remained in McClenahan's name on the bank books. McClenahan's name on the bank books. Stevenson asserts that this stock was sold Stevenson asserts that this stock was sold o him at a fictitious value, and that the real object on McClenahan's part was to maintain his hold on the presidency of the bank. In conclusion, the young man complains

that his income and principal have both suffered heavily and that he fears the estate may be entirely dissipated. Gifford, Hobbs, Haskell & Beard are counsel for Stevenson.

## STROSNIDER AND M'KEE FREE. Dr. Harris Yields to Tears of Stresnider's Wife.

George Snyder, or Stroenider, who it is alleged obtained \$12,500 from Dr. John A. Harris of 112 Riverside Drive, was discharged with his friend George Thompson, alias McKee, in the Tombs court yesterday afternoon by Magistrate McAvoy. When Champe Andrews, who acts as counsel for Dr. Harris, and who laid the trap which resulted in the arrest of the men, asked that the prosecution be dropped, no one from the District Attorney's office op-

"I won't go into details of the case," said Mr. Andrews, "further than to say several months ago, being introduced to him by a man of financial standing from this country. Dr. Harris knew nothing about Strosnider's past.

"At the time the doctor met Strosnider he also met his wife. Two nights ago Mrs. Strosnider came to me and with tears be ged that we would drop the prosecu-tion. She said that if it was pushed the burden of the trouble would fall on her and burden of the trouble would fall on her and her ten-year-old boy. I informed Dr. Harris of what she said, and he has consented to drop the case, for which I think he is to be

"We have not the slightest doubt of our ability to recover the value of the two notes obtained from Dr. Harris. A civil action is now pending with that end in view, and we have attached enough property to cover the amount involved." Magistrate McAvoy then said that as the complainant was absent there was nothing

## to do but dismiss the case. MOYNIHAN STILL FIGHTING. Police Captain Gets Writ to Review Second

Supreme Court Justice Blanchard granted vesterday a writ of certiorari to Daniel C Movnihan, the police captain who was bounced from the force for the second time on June 12. The writ will come up for

review before the Appellate Division in October next.

Maynihan makes the usual allegations that his dismissal was based on improper evidence and was unjustifiable. He was tried on a number of charges.

# Rear Admiral Whiting to Be Retired. Washington, July 6.—Rear Admiral William H. Whiting, U. S. N., will go upon

the retired list of the navy on July 8. A present he is in command of the Naval Training Station at Mare Island Navy Yard. He was born in New York on July , 1845, and was appointed to the Naval 8, 1845, and was appointed to the Naval Academy from Wisconsin on Sept. 21, 1860. He was graduated in 1863, and served in the Hartford, flagship of Admiral Farragut, during the battle of Mobile Bay. He was in command of the New York Navy Yard from 1875 to 1876, and again from 1886 to 1889. In the Spanish-American war he was in command of the Charleston. He married Miss Etta Afong, the daughter of a wealthy Chinese merchant of Honolulu.

French Lectures for Next Winter. The Federation of French Alliance in

the United States has secured as lecturers for next year M. Julien Tiersot, librarian of the Paris Conservatoire, who will lecture in the fall on "Music in France." The second lecturer will be M. Anatolo LeBraz. second lecturer will be M. Anatolo Lebiaz.
who holds a professorship on Celtic language and literature at the University
of Rennes. M. Lebraz will deliver the
annual Cercle Français lectures at Harvard.
His topic will be "The Celtic Language;
its Genius and its Influence in France and Europe.

## A Chiel Amang Us Takin' Notes. Among those to sail for Liverpool on the

Umbria on Saturday, July 8, are Henry R. Roden, superintendent of Bradstreet's, and his brother Richard Roden, inspector of police of Goulburn, New South Wales. Inspector Roden, who is on a tour of the world and until May of this year had not met his brother for forty-two years, has been studying the Police Department and police court conditions in this city. After a month in the British Isles and a few weeks in Paris Inspector Roden will return to Australia